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means of securing this mastery. The Direct Method is thought very helpful, especially for young students. Sight translation is not mentioned until the second year. Many means of vitalizing the work are suggested.

A good Bibliography is given in Chapter IV.

The Syllabus is in part the work of a committee of High School Teachers headed by Miss M. Jane Alford, Towson High School, under the direction of Mr. Samuel M. North, State Supervisor of High Schools. Some teachers will find it unduly conservative in its emphasis on syntax, its postponement of sight translation, its vocabulary, and in its restriction of the range of reading-matter. Whether the amount of word-study prescribed can be satisfactorily done along with the other requirements is uncertain. However, the syllabus seems to represent the farthest advance on which all teachers will agree. The absence of a definitely prescribed vocabulary will please some and offend others, and the weakest point seems to be its rigid adherence to the traditional reading-matter. Many teachers will prefer, and many pupils will need, some easier and more diversified material at the beginning of the second year.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

EVAN T. SAGE

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Latin Vocabulary for the Third and Fourth Years.

By Elmer E. Bogart. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 40 cents.

This little book is designed to aid in the mastery of vocabulary, which is regarded as essential. The words prescribed for the third and fourth years by the New York State Syllabus in Latin are included, with the addition of 34 words for the fourth year. The arrangement according to frequency of occurrence is a valuable feature. In Part V are grouped words likely to be confused (such as *accedo*, *accido*, and *arcesso*). The book is of very convenient size for easy use, and has, I am informed, proved very helpful. Suggestions as to the use of the book are given.

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EVAN T. SAGE

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Caesar's Gallic War, Books VI and VII. Partly in the Original and Partly in Translation. By R. W. Livingstone and C. E. Freeman, Oxford: Clarendon Press (1921). Pp. 159. \$1.00<sup>1</sup>.

Sallust, The Jugurthine War. Partly in the Original and Partly in Translation. By H. E. Butler. Oxford: Clarendon Press (1921). Pp. 151. \$1.60.

The Catilinarian Conspiracy From Sallust and Cicero. Partly in the Original and Partly in Translation. Edited by H. E. Butler. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press (1921).

The Caesar volume follows the same plan as the earlier edition of Books 4-5, and is executed with the

same skill. The notes are brief and concise, without Grammar references, and probably give less of explanation than most American Schools will need. The historical notes are of great value; for instance, there are suggestive comparisons of the strategy and tactics of Caesar and Vercingetorix that can not fail to arouse the interest of every boy. One bit of advice (from the Introduction) seems especially pertinent:

When you come to the closing chapters of Bk. VII try (there is nothing more difficult) to think yourself back into the minds of those who were engaged in the fighting of that long-past autumn. See the hill of Alesia and the country round; . . . Do this not only with the siege of Alesia but with every incident in these books, and you will learn what historical imagination is. Another point, akin to this. Always in reading, *see the scene*; any one who reads Caesar and can draw ought to be able to make an illustrated edition of his book.

I wish every one who reads Caesar, whether as teacher or pupil, would follow this advice.

The place of the Jugurtha in our Schools is doubtful. The pupils in our Secondary Schools are hardly able to read Sallust, and our College students will need an edition with somewhat fuller notes and Introduction, and without Vocabulary. However, as the editor explains, the teacher should supply such information as can not be found in the notes. The Introduction is, as in the other volumes of this series, brief, but well-written and full of suggestions: the pages on the purpose of the essay and the author's style seem especially good. In the Vocabulary, in keeping with Sallust's archaizing tendency, the spellings *convorto*, *maxumus*, and *—undus* (in the gerund and gerundive) are used.

The volume on the Catilinarian Conspiracy is interesting. In the Introduction (5-25) there are accounts of the lives and the works of Cicero and of Sallust, and a discussion of the styles of the two authors. The Latin text and the translated passages cover pages 29-84. Of these, pages 29-70 are devoted to Sallust, 71-84 to the First Catilinarian Oration of Cicero. There is a Vocabulary (107-127). This little volume ought to prove handy and helpful to many.

There would seem to be a real place for books of this type, and it is hoped that there may be free use of these books, to give the plan a thorough trial.

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British Museum Post Cards: Sets 46, 47, 48, 49. Oxford University Press. 50 cents per set.

These sets consist of 12-16 post cards each on the following subjects: (46) Greek Terracottas; (47) Greek and Roman Reliefs; (48) Greek and Roman Statues; (49) Portraits of the Roman Emperors. The originals are in all cases in the British Museum. A brief description accompanies each set. They are well executed, and their low price makes them especially useful.

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<sup>1</sup>For a review of an earlier book, dealing with Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, Books IV and V, by Mr. John W. Spaeth, Jr., see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 13, 190-191.